

CORRECT on all occasions

VULCAIN

SWISS MADE

New Hongkong KC Appointed—See Back Page

Today's Weather: Moderate Easterly winds, Fair.

CHINA



MAIL

No. 35022

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

SKANDEN

SWEDISH MADE RECORD SYSTEMS

AT REASONABLE PRICES

HONGKONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

23 Argyle Street Tel. 51433

Prospects Good For Renewed Talks On The Oil Dispute

New York, Oct. 11. Sources near the Security Council President, Senhor Joao Carlos Muniz of Brazil, today revealed that prospects for renewal of the Anglo-Iranian oil talks were increasingly good.

A source which participated in various Anglo-American and Irano-American secret conferences told the United Press: "Both the Iranians and the British are being very receptive. There are growing indications that Anglo-Iranian negotiations will be resumed within the next week or ten days, or at least there will be solid agreement to go ahead with the talks."

NEW RIFLE CRITICISED

San Francisco, Oct. 11. American experts at the National Rifle Association's annual convention sharply criticized the new British 280 automatic rifle proposed as a standard weapon for all North Atlantic Treaty nations.

The new rifle—a subject of hot debate among riflemen since it was proposed by England last July—was called "a ridiculous stupidity" by Paul B. Cardinal of the Association in discussions yesterday.

Major-General Merritt A. Edson, USMC (retired), the Association's Executive Director, seconded Mr. Cardinal's comments. He said the full-automatic, stockless weapon was nothing more than a glorified sub-machinegun—"A gangster weapon, effective only against mob targets at close range."

Becomes A Moslem

Sheppard King III, wealthy Protestant from Texas who is engaged to marry an Egyptian dancer, Semia Gamal, formally became a Moslem today and changed his name to Abdullah in a brief ceremony.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

New Water Restrictions

THAT Government finds itself impelled to introduce new and more rigorous water restrictions at a time when Royal Observatory figures show that rainfall for the year has been nine inches above average is a grim reminder of the inadequacy of the Colony's facilities for catching and storing fresh water. The official explanation is that because of Hongkong's inflated population, daily consumption considerably exceeds storage capacity. Nevertheless, there is some truth in the accusation that the Authorities have not tackled the water problem during the past five years with the necessary vigour. Had the modified Tai Lam Chung Valley scheme been conceived and put in hand three or four years ago (when the population had already increased beyond pre-war levels) the Colony would not be facing such anxieties and inconveniences connected with its present and future water supplies. We are, in fact, back to conditions which prevailed before the construction of the Jubilee Reservoir and Shing Mun Dam when severe water rationing was the rule. The new cuts introduced today are also a warning that before we start next year's rainy season, further restrictions may become necessary. The Colony cannot normally expect any substantial rainfall between now and next March, hence conservation of existing supplies becomes a No. 1 problem for the Water Authority. Domestic supplies are now to be spread over nine and a half hours a day, which service may very well be reduced to seven hours between now and the New Year. Recriminations for the fact that the Colony's water supply is in such a parlous condition immediately after an above-average wet summer serve no useful purpose, though Government is expected to realize, now urgent, has become the Tai Lam Chung reservoir scheme, and to see that work on it is put in hand in the near future possible manner. Meanwhile it is imperative that the populace practice frugality in the

use of domestic water. Here again a difficulty presents itself. The average Chinese servant, conscious that tap water will be unavailable between certain hours of the day and night, is inclined immediately to draw off substantial supplies, much of which becomes wasted. Bathbaths are filled to the brim and only a small proportion of the water used during the periods that taps are dry. The rest goes down the drain, discarded as unwanted. The effect is to neutralise to some degree the prime purpose of stricter water rationing. It would seem the need exists for direct appeals to be made to the public in general, and domestic servants in particular, to take simple but essential precautions against water wastage. Possibly the most effective method would be a short, but intensive campaign by Government in which it reached the masses through a mobile public address set. The advantage of this type of campaign is that the attention of large sections of the population can be secured easily and quickly on both sides of the harbour. In an appeal of this nature the spoken word is more likely to produce results than published slogans and admonitions. A second point arises from the introduction of new water rationing hours. It has been considered fit to operate them from 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 4.30 to 8.30 p.m. We doubt, very much, the advisability of these times. Substantial numbers of labourers, who work a considerable distance from their homes, are required to rise before 7 o'clock in the morning. They should be considered. Much less inconvenience would be caused if tap water were available in the morning from 8.30 to noon. Nor is there any obvious reason why it has been decided to give a water supply from 4.30 in the afternoon to 8.30 at night. More suitable, and more generally beneficial hours would be from 5 to 9. In general interests Government should consider revision of the new hours for water supply.

General Mansergh's Successor Named

London, Oct. 11. Major-General Sir Terence Airey has been appointed Commander, British Forces in Hongkong in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Mansergh, it was announced tonight.

Major-General Airey is at present Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe. He takes up his new appointment early in February.

Lieutenant-General Mansergh was recently appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Northern Europe.—Reuter.

General Airey, who is 51 years of age, started his military career in 1919, when he became a 2nd Lieut. in the Durham Light Infantry.

He was promoted to Captain in 1933, secured his majority in 1938, and was appointed a temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in 1940.

He became a Colonel in 1945 and in the same year was promoted to temporary Major-General. In September, 1945 he was made a substantive Brigadier.

He served throughout the war from 1939 to 1945, during which period he was awarded the OBE, the CBE, and made a Companion of the Bath.

At The Royal State Dinner In Ottawa

They Went Without The hors d'oeuvres

Ottawa, Oct. 11. Every gesture, every smile, made by Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh is under close scrutiny by Canadians as the Royal couple continue their tour.

At the State dinner in Quebec on Tuesday night, the Princess did not touch the opening course of elaborate hors d'oeuvres.

The majority of the 250 guests, out of courtesy, waited for her. The waiters, anxious to clear the hors d'oeuvre plates away, also looked on.

The Princess was apparently oblivious of the attention being paid to her by everyone else in the room and the hiatus lasted about 10 minutes.

Meanwhile, the carefully planned timetable was being upset. Eventually a head waiter reached over and took away the Princess's untouched plate. The effect was electric.

Every other waiter in the room quickly removed the other guests' plates and most of the specially selected hors d'oeuvre went back to the kitchens unneaten.

Observers also noticed that although the Princess accepted wine she never touched it. But she toyed with her wine glass, turning it round and round as she talked to guests.

The City of Ottawa entertained Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh today with a civic luncheon at which no alcoholic drinks were served.

Cocktails were missing from the menu—because Ottawa's Board of Control had decided that no intoxicating drinks should be available at any function at which the City was host.

The Royal couple left laden with gifts for themselves and their children.

The total luncheon was held in the ballroom of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. The guest list of 200 included high-ranking civic officials.

In a brief address, Mayor Whitton—the only woman Mayor of a Canadian city—asked the Royal couple to accept "the warm allegiance of the citizens of Ottawa."

An illuminated scroll bearing the signatures of City Aldermen and Councillors was presented to the Princess and the Duke.

The Duke of Edinburgh heard all about Canada's atomic projects today from 10 Canadian scientists.

The Duke, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society and President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, requested the audience, a Government House spokesman said.

The scientists discussed their country's progress in their own field in a private audience with him.—Reuter.

LAST WISH

Detroit, Oct. 11. Mrs. Mary Morrison, frail 82-year-old Scot, was today granted her "last wish in life."

She will be introduced to Princess Elizabeth on Monday.

Mrs. Morrison was raised on the grounds of Glamis Castle, Queen Elizabeth's home, where her husband was game-keeper. She left the United Kingdom years before the Princess was born.

"It is my last wish in life and my fondest to meet the girl," she said.

Mrs. Morrison said that she would show the Princess a letter of regret she received from the Queen when Her Majesty visited Canada in 1939. At that time Mrs. Morrison was too ill to attend the reception to the Queen.—United Press.

MOTOR SHIP CAPSIZES

Cocoa, Florida, Oct. 11. The motor vessel Sam D. carrying guided missile supplies to a base in the Bahamas, capsized and sank in rough Atlantic waters and two of the six crewmen aboard were believed lost, the Coast Guard reported today.

Four men, including the master of the ship, Lee Dalton of New Orleans, were rescued after floating more than 24 hours in shark-infested waters some 200 miles east of Miami.

The Sam D. was a converted landing craft, was on route from the missile base to Mayaguez Island in the Bahamas, with supplies for an aviation engineer unit, which is being set up to aid in the test of a new missile.

At least one of the crewmen was killed and another injured.

The ship was carrying 100 tons of missile supplies.

Treaty Abrogation To Become Law Soon EGYPT GIVEN WARNINGS

Cairo, Oct. 11. Egypt is to rush through legislation to abrogate the 1936 treaty with Britain as declared on Monday, Ibrahim Farrad Pasha, a member of the Egyptian Cabinet's inner Council said here today.

The legislation will come into force immediately upon its publication in the official journal on the same evening, he added.

Final approval of the draft laws abrogating the treaty and proclaiming King Farouk King of the Sudan was expected to be given by Committees of the two Houses of Parliament tonight.

Both Houses are expected to vote overwhelmingly for the decrees at sessions next Monday.

Britain and France both told Egypt today that they would hold her responsible for the security of their nationals' lives and property in Egypt.

The British note said, "The British Government learns with regret that the recent announcement by the Egyptian Government regarding Anglo-Egyptian relations have led to anti-British demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria."

"The British Government takes this opportunity to remind the Egyptian Government that the responsibility for the protection of all British and of other foreign lives and property in Egypt rests with the Egyptian Government."

"The British Government looks to any measures which may be necessary to prevent mob violence or acts of terror directed against British nationals or property in Egypt and will hold them responsible for any damage or loss of life which may occur as a result of their failure to take adequate measures in this respect."

France also sent a note of warning.

Meantime, in Khartoum, the Sudan's largest political group, the Umma Party, said that it had decided to declare the Sudan an independent sovereign state as soon as the Egyptian Parliament had passed the decrees abrogating the 1936 treaty and the related 1899 Condominium agreement giving Egypt and Britain joint control over the Sudan.

INSULT TO SUDAN

In a telegram to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and to the United Nations, the Party declared: "Egypt's efforts to impose on the Sudan the Egyptian crown and grant it a constitution without consulting the Sudan is the greatest insult Egypt has ever directed toward the Sudan."

The Sudanese would use all means "to resist the move," the Party said.

"We take the opportunity of Egypt's move to declare to the world at large that we have regained our sovereignty," the Umma telegram said.

The Party would accept nothing short of an independent Sudanese government, the cable added.

Nahas Pasha today submitted his "profound thanks" to King Farouk "for having graciously approved the decrees whereby the country had rid itself of every restriction on its sovereignty," a Court circular said.

The Wafdist Government Party newspaper Al-Misri reported that Egypt was considering a Royal decree to dissolve the Sudan Governor-General since abrogation of the Condominium agreement would automatically abolish the post.

The Governor-General was appointed by an Egyptian Royal decree on the recommendation of the British Government, the newspaper said.

"His dismissal would, therefore, also be by Egyptian Royal decree," the newspaper added.

DEMONSTRATIONS. The Police commandant at Alexandria, Mr. El-Husseini, said that the 10-15th of October had been a day of lawlessness and public security was maintained by the use of force.

Larges groups of student demonstrators today paraded the streets of Alexandria carrying Egyptian flags and shouting slogans.

The demonstrators were dispersed by the police.

Nazi Turns Yogi



Leopold Fischer, former Lieutenant in Hitler's SS troops, poses in his new role as "Swami Aghamanda"—which translated means "Saint Homeless Bliss"—in a cave near Birla Temple, famed centre of Hindu worship in New Delhi. The 28-year-old holy man was at one time held in solitary confinement in the Old Bailey police court for alleged complicity in a factory-bombing outrage in 1943.—AP Picture.

US To Share Some Atomic Secrets

Washington, Oct. 11. The Senate voted unanimously today to share some of America's atomic secrets with friendly nations.

It passed a bill which would permit the United States—under carefully prescribed conditions—to exchange information about atomic developments outside the field of military weapons. The measure now goes to the House. There is widespread government support for a slight relaxation of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, with its rigid secrecy clauses.

Those who favour this policy believe substantial benefits may accrue to the United States through a limited exchange of scientific information with such countries as Great Britain, Canada, France and Norway.

As the bill passed its first legislative test, Senator John Lodge, Massachusetts Republican, added his voice to those demanding atomic warfare in Korea.

If the United States has any tactical weapons available, he told the Senate, they should be used now against Communist troops and supplies in the field in North Korea. He explained he meant artillery shells or relatively small bombs that could be delivered by aircraft.

Other members of Congress have called previously for the use of atomic weapons in Korea. Earlier this week the US High Command was reported to have decided that the time was not yet ripe.

ENDORSEMENT

The bill to share some non-weapon atomic data with Allied countries was introduced in the Senate with the support of Senator E. A. McMahon, Connecticut Democrat, and all 17 other members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. McMahon said it had "the vigorous and wholehearted endorsement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and Secretary of Defence, Robert A. Lovett."

The House must now pass the bill, and President Harry Truman sign it, before it can become law. It would be the first important modification of the Atomic Energy Act.

Neither he nor Mr. McMahon disclosed whether this country needs specific help from a foreign nation in solving an atomic problem.

The bill would permit the exchange of information on refining, purification and subsequent treatment of source materials; reactor development; production of fissionable materials, and research and development "relating to the foregoing."—Associated Press.

Command For Mountbatten

London, Oct. 11.

Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten, cousin of the King, is to be British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in succession to Admiral Sir John Eddison from next May, it was announced tonight.

Earl Mountbatten, 51, last Viceroy and first Governor-General of India and the wartime Supreme Commander of South-East Asia, is at present Fourth Sea Lord, in charge of Admiralty supplies.

His place as Fourth Sea Lord is to be taken by Rear-Admiral Sydney M. Row, the present Flag Officer, Submarines.

No new appointment has yet been announced for Sir John Eddison.

Earl Mountbatten, who is an uncle of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Elizabeth's husband, is a great grandson of Queen Victoria.—Reuter.

The Latest Election Polls

London, Oct. 11.

In the latest general election polls, the Daily Express showed 51 per cent of the voters favoured the Conservatives, while the News Chronicle gave the Tories a seven-point lead, with Labour creeping up.

The Gallup Poll hit the 1950 election on the nose.

Since the campaign has started the "Conservative lead has dropped. In early September the Tories were out in front by 13 per cent.

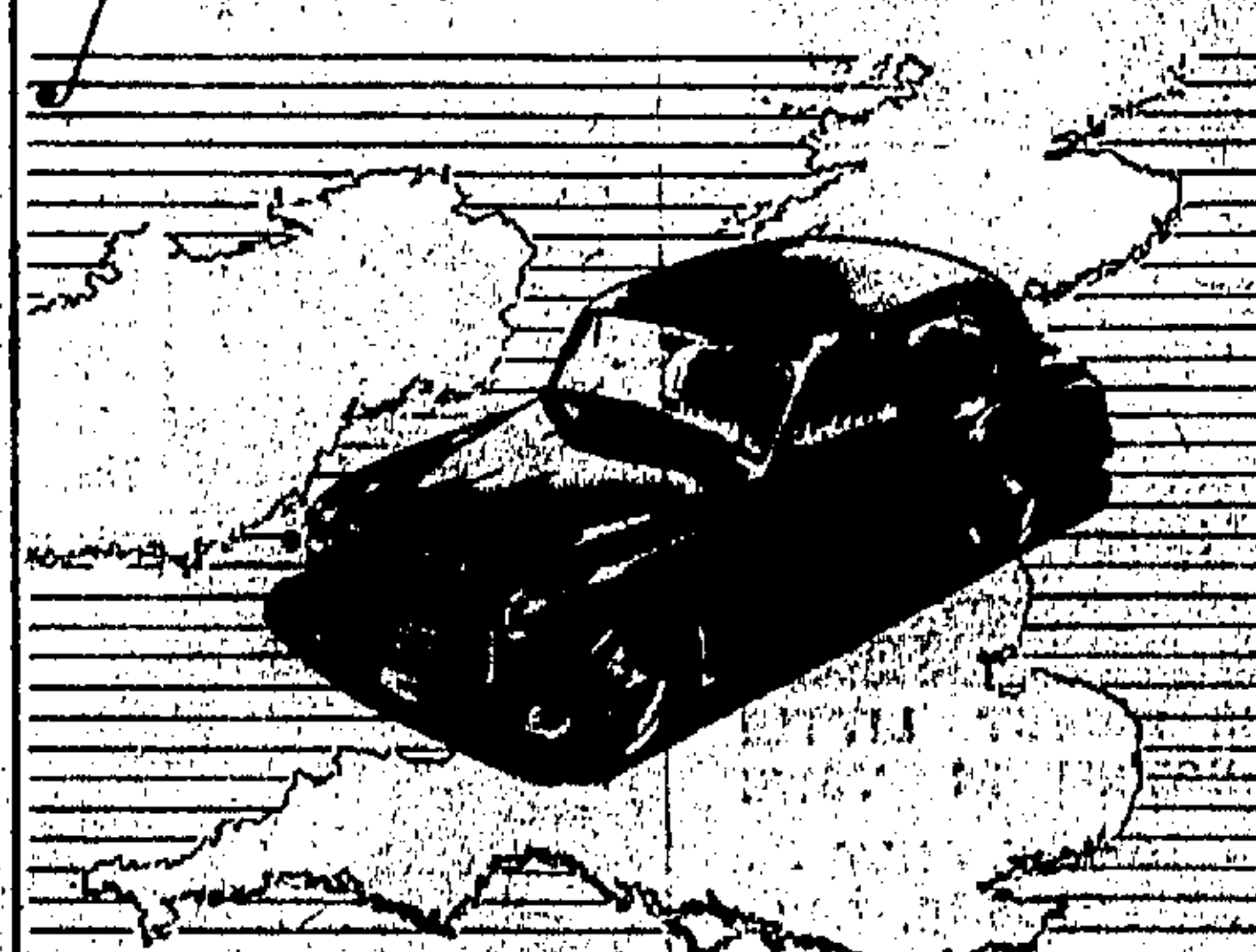
According to the Daily Express the Conservatives were nine points behind the Conservatives last week, polling 42 per cent. This compared with the eight-point difference shown in the newspaper's poll for the previous week.—United Press.

WOMAN'S FIRE CAUSED FIRE

Byram, N.Y., Oct. 11.

An 80-year-old woman's pipe was blamed today for causing a fire in a two-story house. District Judge Burton Wright said that Miss Beale, 80, who lived in the house, had been smoking a pipe and had lit a cigarette.

Your car for Home Leave



Choose from the Rootes Group for your Home-leave car. You can have a new Humber, Hillman or Sunbeam-Talbot awaiting your arrival in England. All arrangements can be made for you by

GILMANS

Shepperton 122 Station Road Telephone 55000

MORRISON BLAMES TORIES

London, Oct. 11. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, tonight blamed Conservative declarations that Britain was weak as probably precipitating Egypt's "unwise move" to break the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

In an election speech to his constituents at Lewisham, South London, he accused Mr. Winston Churchill and other Conservatives of "dragging foreign affairs into the election in a way calculated to weaken British prestige and authority."

The Government's attitude on Egypt and the Sudan had been frankly and clearly stated, he said.

"What we and our friends are seeking to do is to set up a joint form of organization for the defence of the Middle East in which Egypt will have a proper dignified place in the partnership."

"I trust that when our proposals are unfolded they will be considered on their merits."

On Persia, he said, "Our biggest difficulty in Persia has been the fact that we have been seeking to negotiate with a Government which appears to be indifferent to the welfare of its own country—a situation which is bound to cramp anybody's style."

The Conservatives had caused the electorate to feel that their real complaint about the Labour Government was that it did not resort to force and become involved in all the incalculable risks of war.

"After all if the world is persistently told that Britain is counted out who can blame some wishful thinkers in the Middle East from taking it seriously?" Mr. Morrison said.

Casey To Head Delegation

Canberra, Oct. 11. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, announced tonight that the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, will lead the Australian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris on November 6.

He said that Mr. Casey would make short halts at Rangoon, Delhi, Karachi, Cairo and Rome on his way to Paris. Mr. Casey would attend only the opening meetings of the Assembly and would then return to Australia.

STAR
PHONE 5811

17, Hankow Rd., Kowloon
— TO-DAY ONLY —
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20
& 9.30 P.M.



— TO-MORROW —
"CASBAH"

LUNA PARK
CINEMA
AIR CONDITIONED
THE NICEST LITTLE
THEATRE IN TOWN
— TO-DAY ONLY —
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

GARLAND
from **KELLY**
— THE PIRATE —
MILTON SERRA
and COLLEEN PARSONS
— TO-MORROW —
"The Jolson Story"

S.H.A.P.E.'s New Banner



A new flag, partly designed by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in Europe, was hoisted over S.H.A.P.E. headquarters near Paris last week. It is a green banner bearing the words in gold "Vigilantia pro libertate" (Vigilance is the price of liberty). "Ike" is seen here admiring the banner. — AP Picture.

Small Nations Hard Hit By New Tariffs

Bonn, Oct. 11. West Germany's small neighbours, including Switzerland and Belgium, are complaining about duty increases under the new West German tariff system (which was introduced on October 1).

Swiss, Belgian, Danish and Dutch firms have seen the duty on certain exports to West Germany increased two, three or even six-fold. They hope that the duties on certain exports will be reduced as a result of the present talks at Geneva between GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) member countries on the subject of disparities in international tariffs.

A Belgian Embassy official said that Belgian textiles were particularly hit. The duty on socks worked out at about six times more than before. Other exports, such as chemical products, were now subject to duty and had been free before.

A Danish Embassy official hoped that West Germany would be forced by public opinion at home to reduce duties, as the higher tariffs would mean higher prices in the shops.

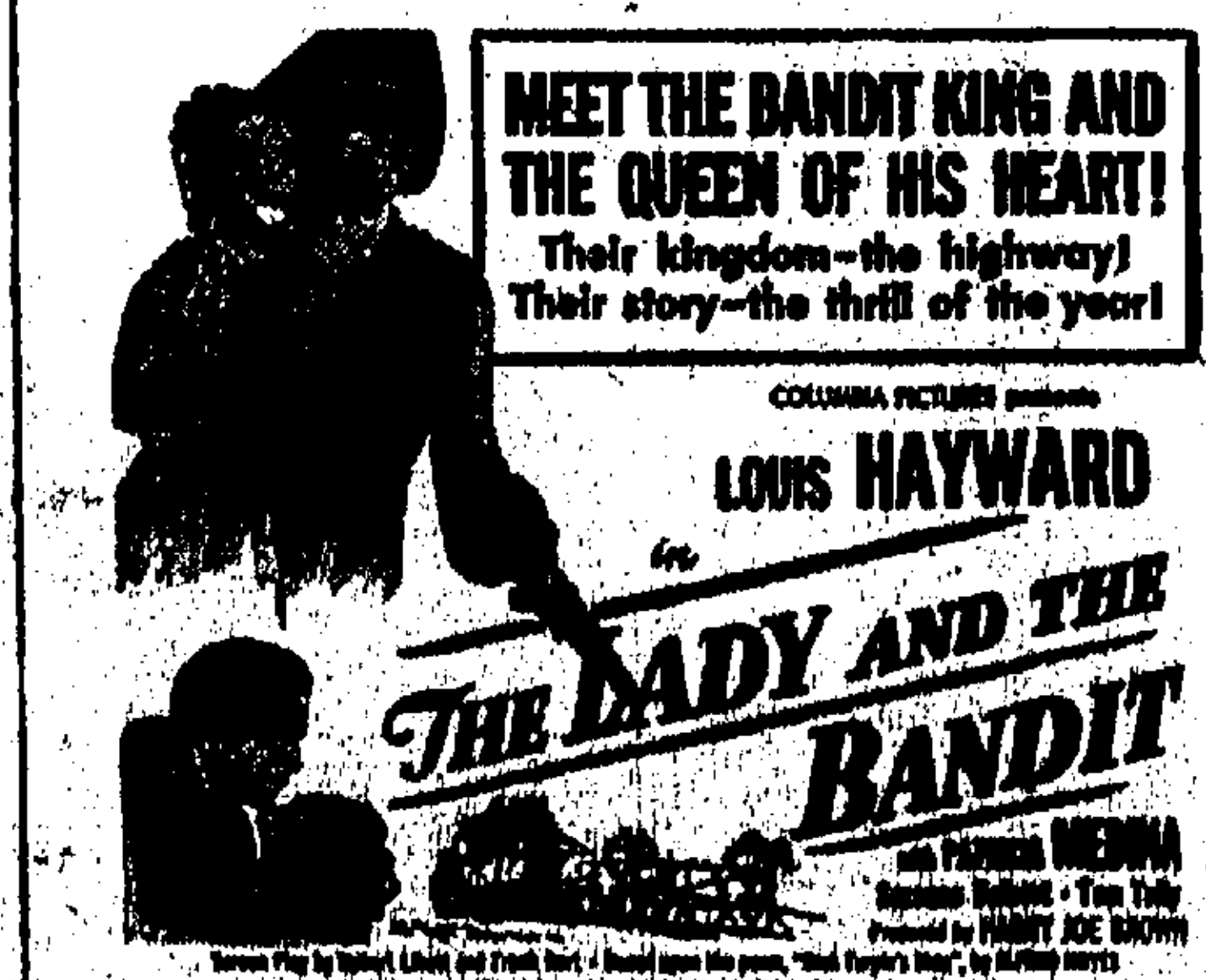
The Dutch are taking a more long-term view of the difficulties. Much of their agricultural products to West Germany are out of season, eggs and tomatoes, for example, so they can afford to wait developments.

The West German answer is that the new tariff system was negotiated at Torquay and other countries had ample time to put forward complaints.

The Bonn Finance Ministry had only a few specific complaints from abroad, an official said. — Reuter.

LEE MAJESTIC
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20
& 9.30 P.M.

COMMENCING TO-DAY



at **LEE THEATRE**
Latest Caumont British
News and
Latest 3 Stooges Comedy
"HOKUS POKUS"

at **MAJESTIC**
Winner of the Academy
Award for the Best Cartoon
of the Year!
"Gerald McBoing Boing"
IN TECHNICOLOR

Support In Iraq For Egypt's Abrogation Of Pact With Britain

Carmen Proves Unpopular

Stockholm, Oct. 11. Posters worded "Dear to Franco" and "We do not appreciate his daughter either" were stuck up on the fence and in the bushes around the Spanish Embassy here early this morning.

The posters' appearance coincided with the visit here of General Franco's daughter, Carmen, and her husband, Dr. Cristobal Martinez y Bordum, the Marquis of Villaverde. — Reuter.

HE LOVED EMPIRE

Ex-Mayor's Fund To Aid Emigrants

London, Oct. 11. Men and women from Hastings who wish to emigrate to Commonwealth countries are eligible for free passages and assistance grants under the will of a man who died 24 years ago.

Alderman Ben Harry Went Trec, four times Mayor of Hastings, who died in January 1927, aged 62, had a great affection for the British Empire and all its associations.

His will laid it down that any Hastings persons who lived in the town in or before 1920, or any descendants, could claim a substantial grant to help them emigrate to any of the Dominions.

The late alderman's legal representatives said that the trustees of the bequest were now inviting applications from intending emigrants.

Years of litigation had delayed the scheme, he said, but ample funds were available.

Twelve applications have already been received. — London Express Service.

Ministers Discuss Shortages

London, Oct. 11. Ministers today discussed the supply problems of strategic and other vital raw materials with particular emphasis on iron ore, according to a usually reliable source.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, presided at the meeting. It was attended by Ministers directly concerned with raw materials and oil supply questions—Mr. Richard Stokes, the Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Raw Materials, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister for Fuel and Power, Mr. George Strauss, Minister of Supply, and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Martin Fleet, a Treasury official who went to Teheran with the Stokes ministerial mission, also attended.

They were understood to have discussed the new British resolution to the Security Council on the oil dispute and the possibility of a resumption of negotiations with the Persian Government. The Ministers were also understood to have considered the general fuel situation resulting from the closure of the Abadan refinery. — Reuter.

Rivers At New Low

Tokyo, Oct. 11. The water level of rivers throughout Japan hit a new low this month in 13 years, the Japanese authorities announced today. The level was reported to be averaging about 80 per cent of the normal year's level. — Reuter.

Bagdad, Oct. 11. The Iraqi Press and political parties today supported Egypt's move to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. All agreed that "Egypt was right in abrogating the treaty and ending foreign domination both in Egypt and the Sudan."

The daily Al Akhbar (Independent), wrote: "Egypt made a deep impression on the Arab world when she abrogated her treaty with Britain. It is a great honour. Egypt leads the Arab movement for independence at this critical time."

"The man-in-the-street cannot see why foreign troops should be in his country during peace."

"The British should know this from their experience in India. They did not get out until Indian resentment reached a peak."

The daily Al Jabhat al Shabitiyah, organ of the Popular Front, wrote, "Egypt has finally broken the bonds which shackled her and gone forward to a fabulous future."

"Independence was never achieved with negotiation or freedom with exchange of memoranda."

"Abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which gave Britain the upper hand and was a heavy burden on Egypt's Government and people, is regarded as the first practicable step of the uprising of the Arabs against imperialism."

"Egypt's action harmonises with her needs. It will relieve her of the pressure of foreign troops."

"The shadows of imperialism have receded from another area of the Middle East. It was thrown out of Persia and is now being choked in Egypt." — Reuter.

WORLD INTEREST

London, Oct. 11. Newspapers in many parts of the world for the third consecutive day gave space today to reports and comment on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty dispute.

Diplomats, political spokesmen and observers in many capitals were officially silent, but unofficially they discussed the situation in most cases with the Suez Canal and its use by their countries uppermost in their minds.

Britain's treaty dispute with Egypt has opened a new chapter of disasters for the "ex-Empire," the Spanish Falange newspaper Arriba said today.

Another Spanish newspaper, the monarchist ABC, discussed the value of Gibraltar to Britain and said that Spain's neutrality had saved the fortifications on "The Rock" from being tested in the last war.

The commentator added, "Disasters which overlook other fortresses during World War II do not suggest that Gibraltar, under present conditions, could resist a siege as it did in the 18th century."

In America the Washington Post said that Egypt's demand for the removal of British troops was a "show-piece for domestic consumption." By challenging Britain the ruling WAFD party had achieved a local success at no cost, the newspaper added in a leading article.

MUST STAND FIRM

"Whereas in Iran every circumstance militated against British action, in Egypt the British have the power, the responsibility and the right to keep the situation firmly under control," the Washington Post declared.

The Suez Canal was a world interest and this must be the governing consideration in any fresh scheme for protecting it. The Union of South Africa is committed to help in the defence of Africa against Communist aggression. Observers in Johannesburg said that until and unless some other arrangements can be made the Union's best bases for such operations would be in Egypt.

The independent newspaper Natal Witness said, "There is nothing for Britain to do but to stand firm in Egypt and press the United States for fullest support."

Bagdad, Oct. 11.

The Iraqi Press and political parties today supported Egypt's move to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. All agreed that "Egypt was right in abrogating the treaty and ending foreign domination both in Egypt and the Sudan."

The daily Al Akhbar (Independent), wrote: "Egypt made a deep impression on the Arab world when she abrogated her treaty with Britain. It is a great honour. Egypt leads the Arab movement for independence at this critical time."

"The man-in-the-street cannot see why foreign troops should be in his country during peace."

"The British should know this from their experience in India. They did not get out until Indian resentment reached a peak."

The daily Al Jabhat al Shabitiyah, organ of the Popular Front, wrote, "Egypt has finally broken the bonds which shackled her and gone forward to a fabulous future."

"Independence was never achieved with negotiation or freedom with exchange of memoranda."

"Abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which gave Britain the upper hand and was a heavy burden on Egypt's Government and people, is regarded as the first practicable step of the uprising of the Arabs against imperialism."

"Egypt's action harmonises with her needs. It will relieve her of the pressure of foreign troops."

"The shadows of imperialism have receded from another area of the Middle East. It was thrown out of Persia and is now being choked in Egypt." — Reuter.

WORLD INTEREST

London, Oct. 11. Newspapers in many parts of the world for the third consecutive day gave space today to reports and comment on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty dispute.

Diplomats, political spokesmen and observers in many capitals were officially silent, but unofficially they discussed the situation in most cases with the Suez Canal and its use by their countries uppermost in their minds.

Britain's treaty dispute with Egypt has opened a new chapter of disasters for the "ex-Empire," the Spanish Falange newspaper Arriba said today.

Another Spanish newspaper, the monarchist ABC, discussed the value of Gibraltar to Britain and said that Spain's neutrality had saved the fortifications on "The Rock" from being tested in the last war.

The commentator added, "Disasters which overlook other fortresses during World War II do not suggest that Gibraltar, under present conditions, could resist a siege as it did in the 18th century."

In America the Washington Post said that Egypt's demand for the removal of British troops was a "show-piece for domestic consumption." By challenging Britain the ruling WAFD party had achieved a local success at no cost, the newspaper added in a leading article.

MUST STAND FIRM

"Whereas in Iran every circumstance militated against British action, in Egypt the British have the power, the responsibility and the right to keep the situation firmly under control," the Washington Post declared.

The Suez Canal was a world interest and this must be the governing consideration in any fresh scheme for protecting it. The Union of South Africa is committed to help in the defence of Africa against Communist aggression. Observers in Johannesburg said that until and unless some other arrangements can be made the Union's best bases for such operations would be in Egypt.

The independent newspaper Natal Witness said, "There is nothing for Britain to do but to stand firm in Egypt and press the United States for fullest support."

Sir Stafford Cripps Home



Sir Stafford Cripps, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, seen on arrival at London Airport last week from Switzerland with Lady Cripps. Sir Stafford had spent nearly a year under treatment for a tubercular infection of the spine. — AP Picture.

BONN SAYS "NO" TO E. GERMANY

Bonn, Oct. 11. The All-German Affairs Committee of the West German Parliament today rejected the Communist call from East Germany to stop conversations with the Allies on dissolving the Occupation Statute.

The Communists wanted this done as a prelude to unity talks.

The Committee further criticised the speech yesterday of Herr Otto Grotewohl, the East German Premier, accusing him of playing for time.

The Committee said that Herr Grotewohl's suggestion that the first step should be not all-German elections but all-German consultations leading to the elections was delaying tactics.

The Committee regretted that East German spokesmen had rejected the Bundesrat's proposal for free elections first in all sectors of Berlin.

The Committee discussed the West German Government's rules and conditions for a free general election in all four zones of Berlin. The Bundesrat will discuss these conditions in the next few days.

The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, is expected to tell Parliament of his meeting with the High Commission last week, at which he asked it to request the United Nations to supervise all-German elections. — Reuter.

U.S. Grant To Vietnam

Salon, Oct. 11. The United States has allocated the Vietnam State Government five million piastres from Marshall Plan funds to finance the building of a handicraft and small industries centre.

Mr. Robert Blum, head of the United States economic aid mission in Indo-China, who made the announcement, said that the construction of the centre, already begun at Hanoi, six miles southwest of Tonkin, will be completed about July, 1952.

The centre will include textile weaving, blacksmithing, tin-smithing, wicker and lace embroidery workshops. — Reuter.

Communist Defections In Italy

Rome, Oct. 11. Fifty-one members of the Italian Communist Party have joined the Christian Democrats, a spokesman of the Italian Premier, Signor Alcide De Gasperi, party said here today.

He added that the defections occurred in the past week at the village of Poggio Orsini, near Bari, in the south.

The Communists have gained a strong foothold in the agricultural south by promising land to the poverty-stricken landless farm workers and sharecroppers.

Many peasants are illiterate and know nothing about the political side of Communism. All they know is that if they get their own plot of land they will lift them out of their centuries-old misery.

Many observers believe that the Christian Democrat Government's vast land reform, begun a year ago, has drawn followers away from the Communist Party in Calabria, the only area where land stripped from large estates has already been distributed to landless workers.

In the Bari area of Puglia, the Government has expropriated some tracts of land but not yet given it to the peasants. — Reuter.

Strong Quake In Pacific

Cleveland, Oct. 11. John Carroll University registered a strong two-hour earthquake at 3.58:58 a.m. GMT today. (10.58:58 a.m. HK Summer Time Wednesday) about 8,200 miles from Cleveland, believed to be in the South Pacific but direction undetermined.

At Fordham University in New York, seismologist Father Joseph Lynch said the quake was recorded at 1.58:40 about 8,400 miles away, either in India or the Pacific. Associated Press.

POP

PLEASE SIGN MY AUTOGRAPH BOOK POP.

I THINK YOU ARE THE WITTIEST MAN IN THE WORLD!

I BET YOU'RE JUST SAYING THAT

OH NO I'M NOT!

WELL I HEARD SOMEBODY JUST SAYING IT

A bald fact

SAVE YOUR EYES

In all cases of eye trouble your eyes should be thoroughly examined by a qualified optician.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

New West Berlin Police Put On First Parade

No Confidentiality Ties Available

BRAATHENS
SOUTH AMERICAN & FAR EAST AIRTRANSPORT A.S.
S.A.F.E.

HONGKONG — OSLO via AMSTERDAM
BOOKINGS ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE
Braathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S
DEPARTURE HONGKONG EVERY FRIDAY
EVERY SECOND FLIGHT IN CONJUNCTION WITH C.P.A.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or

Agents:
WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tel: 38041-5

The AMOY CANNING

CORP. (HONG KONG) LTD.

offer you their most welcome
X'mas Gift Parcels

PARCEL NO. 1		\$21.90
2 x 1 1/2 lb. Tins	Lychee	
2 x 1 lb. "	Pine Ginger	
1 x 1 1/2 lb. Tin	Chow Chow	
1 x 1 1/2 lb. "	Cumquats	
PARCEL NO. 2		\$17.50
2 x 1 1/2 lb. Tins	Lychee	
2 x 1 lb. "	Pig's Leg	
PARCEL NO. 3		\$16.90
1 x 1 1/2 lb. Tin	Lychee	
1 x 1/2 lb. "	Pine Ginger	
1 x 1/2 lb. Can	Dry Stem Ginger	
1 x 1 1/2 lb. "	Dry Ginger, Sliced	
PARCEL NO. 4		\$13.90
4 x 1 lb. Tins	Pine Ginger	

Priced includes postage to U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and P.I. Other territories will be charged at current parcel rates

Orders accepted at:
FACTORY
53, Ngan Chi Wan
Kowloon
Tel: 56556, 58876

SALES OFFICE
51, Nathan St. E.
Hong Kong
Tel: 32223, 35882

Wanchai Branch
106, Hennessy Road
HONG KONG
TEL: 27202

Nathan Branch
313, Nathan Road
KOWLOON
TEL: 52530

Kowloon Branch
420, Prince Edward Road
KOWLOON
TEL: 58530

DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. H.K.

ORDER NOW TO ENSURE DELIVERY BEFORE YULETIDE.

Fly CANADIAN PACIFIC TO NORTH AMERICA

THE SHORT NORTHERN
ROUTE
EVERY FRIDAY

from HONGKONG via TOKYO to VANCOUVER

- 4-engine "Empresses"
- Pressurized, Roomy Comfort
- "Loungeaire" Chairs
- Speediest Route
- Perfect Cuisine
- Bilingual Stewardesses

Canadian Pacific AIRLINES
UNION BLDG. TEL: 32060-7-8

"WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM"

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

THE CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING MEDIA

COLOUR IS AVAILABLE TOO

ASK FOR PARTICULARS AND RATES
COMBINING THESE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

R. M. MacColl's American Column

Dixie is a boom

NEW YORK. GALLANT last stands, tattered Confederate flags going down in glorious defeat, and the band playing "Dixie"—this is the picture usually conjured up when America's South is referred to militarily.

But times have changed. The South, which in the past few decades has rapidly overhauled the North in industrial expansion, is becoming America's arsenal.

Ever since the last war the South has been America's first choice field for military research. And now, says the Southern Association of Science and Industry, Government research backed by thousands of millions of dollars is rebuilding the economy of the whole region.

Says its director, McKinley Conway:—

"There is ample evidence that the greatest economic benefit of all lies in the development of new technological skills among the people of the region."

BACK TO WORK like anyone else after their summer holidays come nine important men in Washington. They are the members of the Supreme Court.

Their decisions, always momentous in their impact on American justice, are nowadays with social problems. For over and above matters of straight legal fact they now increasingly find themselves faced with more subtle decisions—things affecting the spirit, such as Communism, and things which can make for a more serene America, such as race relations and rights.

One of the top problems to be disposed of. Should aliens be gaoled without bail during deportation proceedings if the Attorney-General feels they are too dangerous to be left at liberty?

THE NATURAL INSTINCT of Americans is to "junk" (throw away) an article, or "trade it in" for a new one, rather than try to get it repaired. There is a good reason for this. I got an estimate for repairing a chair. Estimate: \$12. Cost of a brand new chair: \$12.

Accompanied by Mrs Churchill and her youngest daughter, Mary, Mr Churchill left the Clyde in the Queen Mary on Aug. 5, 1943, to attend the Quebec conference—"Quadrant." The principal subjects for discussion were the existing Mediterranean campaign, Britain's share in the struggle against Japan, and the cross-Channel design for 1944—"Overlord."

I HAD reserved the interlude which a five days' voyage presented for the consideration of our long-wrought plans for this supreme operation of crossing the Channel. Study on an ever-expanding scale had gone forward since the struggles on the coasts of Norway and France in 1940, and we had learned much about amphibious war.

The Combined Operations Organisation which I had then set up under my friend Adm. of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes had played an all-important part and created a new technique. In October, 1941, Adm. Keyes was succeeded by Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten. We were still hard-pressed, and our only ally, Russia, seemed near to defeat. Nevertheless, I had resolved to prepare for an invasion of the Continent when the tide should turn. First we had to increase the intensity and scope of our raids, and then translate all this experience into something much more massive.

When Mountbatten visited me at Chequers before taking up his new duties I told him, according to his account, "You are to plan for the offensive. In your headquarters you will never think defensively." This governed his actions. To provide him with the necessary authority for his task he had been made a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral and equivalent honorary rank in the other Services. As Minister of Defence I retained personal responsibility for his headquarters, and thus he reported direct to me whenever necessary.

In May, 1942, a body known as "the Combined Commanders" had been appointed to grip the problem. It included the Commanders-in-Chief at home, Mountbatten, and later Gen.

Elsworth, commanding the United States forces in Britain. At the Casablanca Conference in January, 1943, it was decided to set up an Allied Inter-Service Staff under a British officer to prepare a definite plan for "Overlord." This group began its task in London under Lt. Gen. F.E. Morgan, with the short title of "Cossack" (Chief of Staff Supreme Allied Commander).

The first question was where a landing in force could best be made. There were several options: the Dutch or Belgian coast; the Pas de Calais; between the mouths of the Somme and the Seine; Normandy; Brittany. Each of these had its own advantages and disadvantages, which had to be weighed up under a whole set of different headings and varying, sometimes uncertain, factors.

Of these the principal were beaches, weather and tides; sites for constructing airfields; length of voyage; nearby ports that could be captured; the nature of the hinterland for subsequent operations; provision of cover by home-based aircraft; enemy dispositions; their minefields and defences.

Normandy gave best hope

THE choice easily narrowed to the Pas de Calais or Normandy. The former gave us the shorter sea passage and the best air cover, but here the defences were the most formidable. Gen. Morgan and his advisers recommended the Normandy coast, which from the first had been advocated by Mountbatten. There can be no doubt now that this decision was sound.

Normandy gave us the greatest hope. The defences were not so strong as in the Pas de Calais. The seas and the beaches were on the whole suitable, and were to some extent sheltered from the westerly gales by the Cotentin peninsula. The hinterland favoured the rapid deployment of large forces, and was

"CLOSING THE RING"—CHAPTER FIVE

PLANNING THE WAR ON THE HIGH SEAS

By Winston Churchill

sufficiently remote from the main strength of the enemy. The port of Cherbourg could be isolated and captured early in the operation. Brest could be outflanked and taken later.

All the coast between Havre and Cherbourg was of course defended with concrete forts and pill-boxes, but as there was no harbour capable of sustaining a large army in this 50-mile half-moon of sandy beaches it was thought that the Germans would not assemble large forces in immediate support of the sea-front.

Their High Command had no doubt, said to themselves, "This is a good sector for raids up to ten or twenty thousand men, but unless Cherbourg is taken in working order no army in any way equal to the task of an invasion can be landed or nourished. It is a coast for a raid, but not for wider operations." If only there were harbours which could nourish great armies, here was the front on which to strike.

"Mulberry" harbours

OF course, as the reader will have seen, I was well abreast of all the thought about landing-craft and tank landing-craft. I had also long been a partisan of piers with their heads floating out in the sea. Much work had since been done on them following a minute which in the course of our discussions I had issued as long ago as May 30, 1942.

Prime Minister to Chief of Combined Operations.

They must float up and down with the tide. The anchor problem must be mastered. The ships must have a side-flap in them, and a draw-bridge long enough to over-reach the moorings of the piers. Let me have the best solution worked out. Don't argue the matter. The difficulties will argue for themselves.

Thought moved to the creation of a large area of sheltered water protected by a breakwater based on blockships brought to the scene by their own power and then sunk in a prearranged position. Mountbatten's reports in 1942 concentrated upon this idea, suggested directly by an officer on his staff, Capt. J. Hughes-Hallett.

Imagination, contrivance, and experiment had been ceaseless, and now in August, 1943, there was a complete design for making two full-scale temporary harbours which could be towed and brought into action within a few days of the original landing. These synthetic harbours were called "Mulberries," a code-name which certainly did not reveal their character or purpose.

Whole project was majestic

ONE morning on our voyage, at my request, Brig. K.G. McLean, with two other officers from Gen. Morgan's staff, came to me as I lay in my bed in the spacious cabin, and, after they had set up a large-scale map, explained to me a tense and cogent tale the plan, which had been prepared for the cross-Channel descent upon France.

Further discussions on succeeding days led into more technical detail. The Channel tides have a play of more than 20 feet, with corresponding scours along the beaches. The weather is always uncertain, and winds and gales may whip up in a few hours irresistible forces against frail human structures. The tools or knaves who had chalked "Second Front-Nor" on our walls for the past two years had not had their minds burdened by such problems. I had long pondered upon them.

The whole project was majestic. On the beaches themselves would be the great piers, with their seaward ends of float and sheltered. At these piers cranes and landing-craft would be able to discharge at all states of the tide. To protect them against the wanton winds and waves breakwaters would be spread in a great arc to seaward, enclosing a large area of sheltered water.

Thus sheltered, deep-draught ships could lie at anchor and discharge, and all types of landing-craft could ply freely to and from the beaches. These breakwaters would be composed of sunken concrete structures known as "Phoenix" and blockships known as "Gooseberries."

There would not be room for all the ships we needed. Many would have to discharge outside. To assist these and the very numerous naval vessels engaged an additional scheme of

floating breakwaters was proposed. For this purpose several devices were being considered, among them one to create a barrier to wave action by means of a continuous screen of air bubbles discharged from pipes laid on the sea-bed. It was hoped this screen would break up and absorb the rhythm of the waves.

Another device

ANOTHER device known as a "Lilo" consisted of partially inflated air bags carrying submerged curtains of concrete. These would be moored in line to seaward of the "Phoenix" and enclose a considerable additional area of water. Neither of these ideas reached fruition, but eventually a device called the "Bombardon" was adopted, embodying some of the features of the "Lilo."

There was another associated problem on which my mind dwelt, namely, the maintenance of fighting air superiority over the battle area. If we could create a floating airfield within striking distance of the landing grounds, and thus multiply our airpower on the spot at the decisive moment.

Among the numerous devices discussed during this busy voyage was one called "Habbakuk." This project was conceived by a Mr. Pyke, on Mountbatten's staff. His idea was to form a structure of ice, large enough to serve as a runway for aircraft. It would be of ship-like construction, displacing 1m. tons, self-propelled at slow speed, with its own anti-aircraft defence, with workshops and repair facilities, and with a surprisingly small refrigerating plant for preserving its own existence.

It had been found that by adding a proportion of wood pulp in various forms to ordinary sea ice the mixture lost the brittle qualities associated with ice and became extremely tough. This substance, called Pykrete, after its inventor, seemed to offer great possibilities, not only for our needs in Northwest Europe, but also elsewhere.

I was found that as the ice melted the fibrous content quickly formed a furry outer surface which acted as an insulator and greatly retarded the melting process. Much development work was eventually done on this idea, particularly in Canada, but for various reasons it never had any success.

Dominating assumptions

THREE dominating assumptions were made both by the framers of the plan and the British Chiefs of Staff. With these I was in entire agreement, and, as will be seen later, they were approved by the Americans and accepted by the Russians.

1. That there must be a substantial reduction in the

strength of the German fighter aircraft in Northwest Europe before the assault took place.

2. That there should be not more than 12 mobile German divisions in Northern France at the time the operation was launched, and that it must not be possible for the Germans to build up more than 15 divisions in the succeeding two months.

3. That the problem of beach maintenance of large forces in the tidal waters of the English Channel over a prolonged period must be overcome. To ensure this it was essential that we should be able to construct at least two effective synthetic harbours.

War in the Far East

I ALSO had many discussions with the Chiefs of Staff on our affairs in the Indian and Far Eastern theatres. We had none too good a tale to tell. A division had advanced at the end of 1942 down the Arakan coast of Burma to recapture the port of Akyab. Though strengthened until a complete corps was engaged, under the command of Gen. Irwin, the operation had failed, and our troops were forced back over the Indian frontier.

Although there was much to be said in explanation, I felt that the whole question of the British High Command against Japan must come under review. New methods and new men were needed. I had long felt that it was a bad arrangement for the Commander-in-Chief, India, to command the operations in Burma in addition to his other far-reaching responsibilities.

It seemed to me that the vigorous prosecution of large-scale operations against the Japanese in Southeast Asia necessitated the creation of a separate Supreme Allied Command. The Chiefs of Staff were in complete agreement, and prepared a memorandum on these lines for discussion with their American colleagues in Quebec.

There remained the question of the commander of this new theatre, and we were in no doubt that he should be British. Of the various names that were put forward, I was sure in my own mind that Adm. Mountbatten had superior qualifications for this great command, and I determined to make this proposal to the President at the first opportunity.

The appointment of an officer of the substantive rank of Captain R. N. to the Supreme Command of one of the main theatres of the war was an unusual step. But, having carefully prepared the ground beforehand, I was not surprised when the President cordially agreed.

World Copyright reserved. Reproduction, even partially, in any language, strictly prohibited.

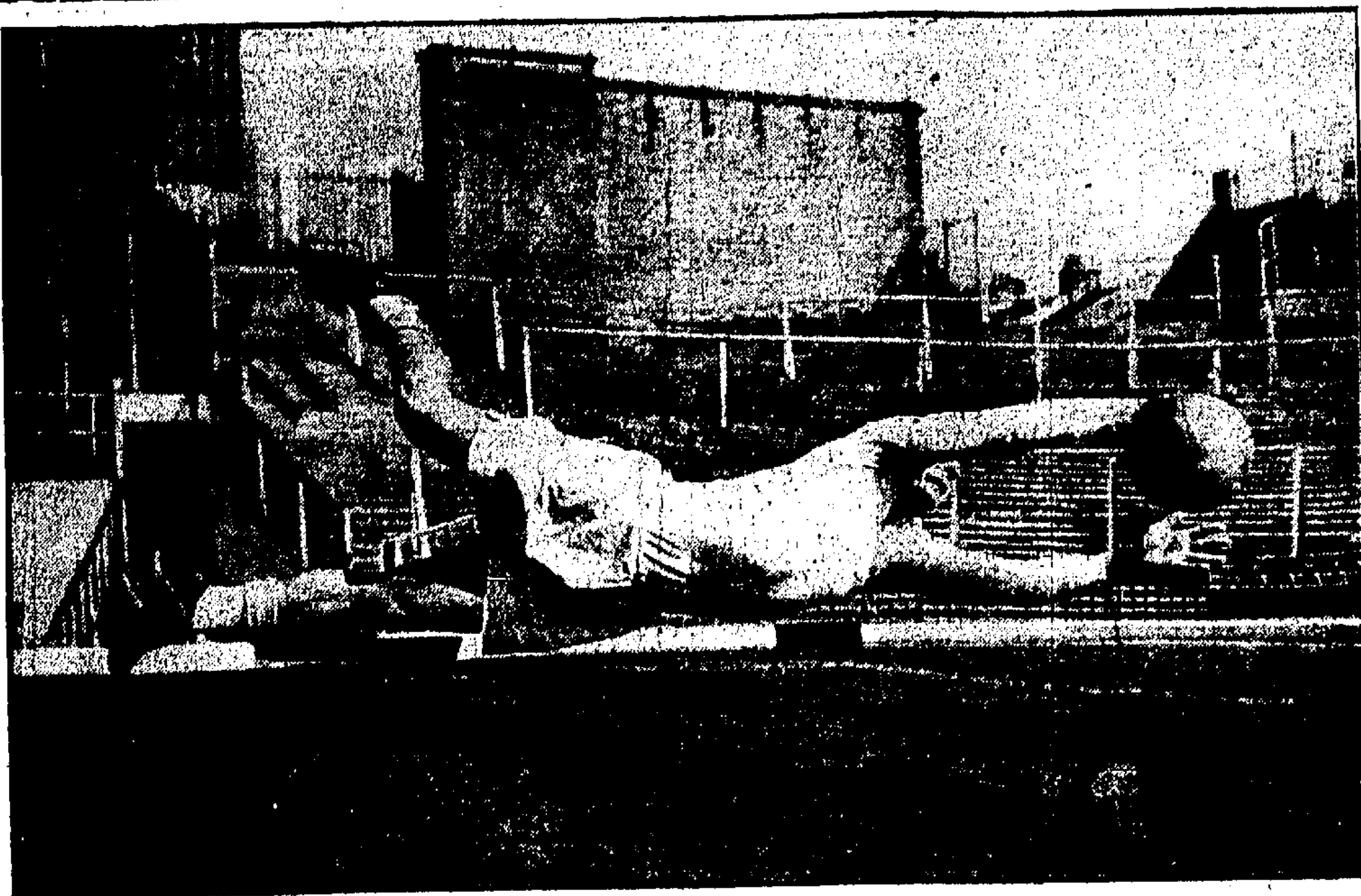
(MORE TOMORROW)

Taikoo icing makes the cake

Available in moisture-proof 1 lb. cartons and in 1, 2, 4 and 30 lb. tins. From all shops and stores.

TAIKOO SUGAR

General Agents: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE



Who Is To Blame When Tragedy Stalks Into The Boxing Ring?

Asks HAROLD MAYES

Not long ago in Madison Square Garden, New York, I saw death strike a left-hand blow.

Boxing records will show that 20-year-old middleweight George Flores, of New York's East Side, was knocked out after 46 seconds of the final round of an eight-round contest by Roger Donoghue.

Records in the United States equivalent of Somerset House, London, will show that for once it was the complete and irreparable knockout, for Flores died four days later.

At once the cry went up, as it had done before: "Kill boxing." New York newspapers talked about "legalised murder." They described the tragedy of Flores' widow and her six-week-old child.

OFFICIALS WERE WORRIED

Many of them suggested all kinds of additional precautions to prevent repetition. "That Flores should not have died in vain." Some of them called for boxing to be outlawed.

There were people who gave evidence that they regarded these investigations as nothing more than routine, it was obvious at later tournaments I saw that officials were worried.

There were people from Britain who even went so far as to say that referee Ruby Goldstein, who handled the Sugar Ray Robinson-Randolph Turpin world middleweight title contest, stopped in favour of Robinson, was "tricker-happy" as a result of Flores' death—that he was taking no chances.

Flores died on America's Labour Day holiday, when, despite all kinds of warnings in the newspapers and on every radio programme about the dangers of the roads, over 400 people were killed in car accidents of one kind or another, yet nobody suggested that car driving should be outlawed.

Once a fatality happens in the ring, so many people find it the easiest thing to apportion blame. Seldom, of course, do they have the satisfaction of doing it correctly, and in concentrating on a particular incident they fail to take a panoramic view of the situation.

So while the Flores furore was at its height, I began a personal investigation in New York to answer these questions: What risks do youngsters take when they embark on a boxing career? What precautions are taken to reduce the dangers? Who is to blame when they go wrong?

I was granted the privilege of watching boxers undergoing their medical examinations, preliminary boys as well as champions, and I talked with men in every sphere of boxing activity. Since my return to London I have continued my inquiries in Britain.

On both sides of the Atlantic I have found everyone most willing and co-operative, indeed anxious to assist me towards the presentation of a completely objective picture, and even more anxious to listen to suggestions as to where flaws might be found in the precautionary machinery.

In the United States, no actual records are kept of ring deaths. Amateur boxing, extends to every high school, and even professional boxing is controlled by State Commissions in each of the 48 States, to complete national statistics exist.

Last year, throughout the world, eleven fighters died, five of them in New York State, so

Clear off the turf, Israeli goalkeeper Jacob Chodrov hurls across to grab a ball during practice by the Israeli football team at High-bury Stadium, North London. The Hapoel Tel-Aviv team are playing front-ranking British teams during their tour.

—Reuterphoto.

WEEK-END TEAMS

The following are Club selections for rugby, cricket, hockey and lawn bowls matches over the week-end.

RUGBY

Club XV against the Navy on the Club Ground at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow.

1. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 2. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 3. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 4. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 5. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 6. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 7. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 8. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 9. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 10. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 11. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 12. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 13. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 14. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 15. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 16. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 17. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 18. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 19. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 20. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 21. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 22. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 23. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 24. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 25. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 26. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 27. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 28. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 29. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 30. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 31. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 32. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 33. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 34. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 35. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 36. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 37. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 38. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 39. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 40. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 41. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 42. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 43. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 44. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 45. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 46. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 47. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 48. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 49. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 50. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 51. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 52. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 53. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 54. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 55. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 56. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 57. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 58. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 59. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 60. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 61. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 62. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 63. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 64. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 65. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 66. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 67. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 68. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 69. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 70. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 71. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 72. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 73. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 74. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 75. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 76. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 77. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 78. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 79. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 80. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 81. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 82. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 83. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 84. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 85. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 86. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 87. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 88. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 89. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 90. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 91. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 92. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 93. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 94. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 95. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 96. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 97. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 98. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 99. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 100. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 101. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 102. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 103. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 104. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 105. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 106. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 107. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 108. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 109. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 110. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 111. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 112. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 113. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 114. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 115. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 116. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 117. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 118. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 119. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 120. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 121. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 122. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 123. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 124. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 125. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 126. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 127. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 128. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 129. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 130. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 131. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 132. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 133. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 134. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 135. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 136. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 137. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 138. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 139. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 140. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 141. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 142. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 143. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 144. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 145. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 146. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 147. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 148. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 149. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 150. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 151. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 152. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 153. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 154. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 155. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 156. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 157. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 158. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 159. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 160. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 161. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 162. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 163. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 164. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 165. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 166. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 167. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 168. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 169. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 170. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 171. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 172. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 173. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 174. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 175. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 176. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 177. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 178. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 179. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 180. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 181. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 182. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 183. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 184. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 185. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 186. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 187. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 188. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 189. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 190. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 191. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 192. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 193. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 194. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 195. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 196. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 197. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 198. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 199. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 200. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 201. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 202. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 203. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 204. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 205. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 206. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 207. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 208. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 209. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 210. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 211. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 212. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 213. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 214. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 215. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 216. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 217. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 218. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 219. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 220. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 221. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 222. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 223. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 224. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 225. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 226. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 227. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 228. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 229. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 230. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 231. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 232. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 233. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 234. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 235. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 236. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 237. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 238. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 239. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 240. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 241. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 242. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 243. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 244. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 245. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 246. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 247. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 248. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 249. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 250. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 251. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 252. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 253. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 254. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 255. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 256. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 257. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 258. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 259. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 260. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 261. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 262. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 263. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 264. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 265. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 266. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 267. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 268. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 269. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 270. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 271. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 272. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 273. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 274. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 275. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 276. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 277. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 278. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 279. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 280. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 281. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 282. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 283. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 284. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 285. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 286. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 287. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 288. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 289. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 290. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 291. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 292. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 293. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 294. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 295. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 296. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 297. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 298. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 299. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 300. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 301. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 302. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 303. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 304. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 305. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 306. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 307. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 308. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 309. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 310. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 311. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 312. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 313. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 314. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 315. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 316. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 317. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 318. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 319. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 320. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 321. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 322. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 323. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 324. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 325. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 326. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 327. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 328. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 329. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 330. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 331. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 332. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 333. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 334. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 335. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 336. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 337. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 338. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 339. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 340. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 341. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 342. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 343. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 344. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 345. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 346. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 347. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 348. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 349. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 350. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 351. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 352. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 353. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 354. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 355. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 356. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 357. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 358. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 359. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 360. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 361. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 362. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 363. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 364. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 365. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 366. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 367. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 368. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 369. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 370. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 371. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 372. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 373. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 374. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 375. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 376. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 377. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 378. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 379. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 380. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 381. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 382. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 383. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 384. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 385. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 386. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 387. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 388. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 389. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 390. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 391. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 392. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 393. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 394. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 395. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 396. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 397. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 398. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 399. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 400. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 401. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 402. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 403. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 404. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 405. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 406. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 407. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 408. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 409. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 410. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 411. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 412. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 413. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 414. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 415. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 416. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 417. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 418. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 419. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 420. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 421. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 422. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 423. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 424. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 425. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 426. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 427. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 428. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 429. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 430. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 431. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 432. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 433. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 434. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 435. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 436. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 437. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 438. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 439. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 440. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 441. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 442. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 443. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 444. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 445. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 446. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 447. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 448. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 449. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 450. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 451. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 452. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 453. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 454. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 455. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 456. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 457. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 458. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 459. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 460. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 461. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 462. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 463. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 464. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 465. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 466. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 467. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 468. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 469. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 470. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 471. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 472. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 473. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 474. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 475. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 476. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 477. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 478. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 479. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 480. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 481. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 482. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 483. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 484. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 485. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 486. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 487. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 488. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 489. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 490. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 491. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 492. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 493. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 494. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 495. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 496. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 497. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 498. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 499. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 500. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 501. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 502. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 503. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 504. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 505. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 506. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 507. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 508. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 509. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 510. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 511. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 512. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 513. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 514. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 515. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 516. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 517. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 518. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 519. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 520. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 521. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 522. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 523. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 524. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 525. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 526. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 527. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 528. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 529. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 530. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 531. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 532. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 533. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 534. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 535. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 536. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 537. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 538. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 539. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 540. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 541. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 542. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 543. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 544. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 545. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 546. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 547. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 548. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 549. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 550. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 551. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 552. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 553. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 554. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 555. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 556. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 557. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 558. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 559. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 560. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 561. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 562. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 563. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 564. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 565. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 566. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 567. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 568. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 569. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 570. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 571. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 572. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 573. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 574. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 575. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 576. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 577. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 578. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 579. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 580. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 581. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 582. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 583. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 584. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 585. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 586. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 587. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 588. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 589. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 590. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 591. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 592. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 593. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 594. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 595. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 596. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFarlane). 597. H.M.C. (Capt. J. McFar



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

SHIP	Destination	Time	Date
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	13th Oct
"SHENGKING"	Kobe	5 p.m.	13th Oct
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama	5 p.m.	15th Oct
"POYANG"	Osaka	5 p.m.	15th Oct
"YOKHAW"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m.	16th Oct
"HANYANG"	Osaka	5 p.m.	17th Oct
"SHENGKING"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	20th Oct
"TUKIEN"	Keelung	5 p.m.	24th Oct
"SZECHUEN"	Dikarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m.	25th Oct
"ANSHUN"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	28th Oct

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM				
"YOKHOW"	Hongkong			14th Oct
"HANYANG"	Tientsin			15/16th Oct
"FUKIEN"	Batavia	A	Sibu	17th Oct
"SHENGKING"	Kobe			18th Oct
"FENGCHEN"	Singapore			19th Oct
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe			21-22nd Oct

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	9th Nov
"YOKHAW"	Singapore	11th Nov
"CHANGTUNG"	Japan	21st Nov
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan	21st Nov

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Amoy & Manila	28th Oct
"YOKHAW"	Kobe	8th Nov
"CHANGTUNG"	Amoy & Manila	8th Nov
"CHANGSHIA"	Amoy & Manila	17th Nov

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Scheduled sailings to Europe				
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	4 p.m.	12th	Oct
"AUTOLYCUS"	London & Holland		23rd	Oct
"ANTILLOCHUS"	Glasgow & Liverpool		25th	Oct
"PILUS"	Marseille & Liverpool & Glasgow		6th	Nov
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow		7th	Nov

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Scheduled Sailings from Hong Kong			
	Sails Liverpool	Sails Rottterdam	Arrives Hong Kong
G. "PILUS"	Sails	—	15th Oct
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	"	Sailed	18th Oct
S. "CYCLOPS"	"	—	20th Oct
S. "ANTILLOCHUS"	"	—	5th Nov
S. "ANCHISES"	"	—	11th Nov
S. "ASTYANAX"	"	—	15th Nov
S. "PATROCLUS"	3rd Oct	17th Oct	25th Nov
S. "ASCANIUS"	21st Oct	—	19th Nov
S. "ANTINEAS"	30th Oct	—	9th Dec
S. "AGAPENOR"	4th Nov	—	5th Dec

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AJAX"	In port Buoy A2
"DONA NATI"	28th Oct

SAILING for NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA and KINGSTON.

"MENESTHEUS"	16th Oct
--------------	----------

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed
H.K. Bangkok-Singapore	10.00 a.m. Tues	8.30 a.m. Wed

All the above subject to alteration without notice. For passage and freight particulars please apply to

I. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331 8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Japan	on or abt. 26th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	28th Oct.
"BENCURACHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	21st Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	24th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	do	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	20th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCURACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	22nd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	26th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
* Calls Manila, Tawau & Sandakan.
† Calls Cebu, Tawau & Sandakan.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

Agents

York Building. Telephone: 84165.



HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents.

Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month, U.K. & British Possessions and other countries \$3.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (3 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Salesbury Road. Telephone: 52638.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 FOR 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hongkong and South China, compiled by the Sworn Measures, \$5 from the "S. C. M. Post."

CHIVALRY ANTIEN SCRIPT. An attractive stationery of distinction. In boxes of forty fly sheets and forty envelopes of eighty single sheets and forty envelopes. \$6 per box. On sale at "S. C. M. Post."

WILL FORMS. Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

REMOVAL PERMIT Forms for Duty-Paid Goods 10 cents each at "S. C. M. Post."

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1932 Annual Returns Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

COLUMBIA Copperplate Pencils HB and B \$2 per gross, \$3 per dozen. \$0.30 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

FLEES FROM COMMUNISM

Berlin, Oct. 11.

Werner Niendorf, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party in the German district of Schwerin, has fled to West Berlin and has applied for political asylum, city authorities announced here today.

They quoted him as saying that he expected to be arrested in Schwerin for refusing to furnish lists of "reactionary" party friends to the East German State Security Service.

The Neue Zeitung, the American High Commissioner's German-language newspaper, reported here today that the East German State Security Service last week arrested 18 officials of the Liberal Democratic Party at Schwerin on charges of "anti-State activities."—Reuter.

Madrid, Oct. 11.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter.

Peru will propose the admission of Spain to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly, due early in November. This was announced by Dr. Manuel Gallaguer, Peruvian Foreign Minister, here today.—Reuter

